

# HEX

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to  
*heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*  
**HETEROPOX.** *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.  
Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will  
seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly  
appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**HETEROGENEAL.** *adj.* [*heterogene*, French; *heteros* and *genos*.]  
Not of the same nature; not kindred.  
Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial,  
but merely *heterogeneous* towards the body that is to be pro-  
ferved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and  
flies. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call sim-  
ple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whole rays are some  
more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneous*,  
and dissimilar. *Newton's Opt.*  
**HETEROGENEITY.** *n. f.* [*heterogenēitē*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.]  
1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.  
2. Opposite or dissimilar part.  
Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is se-  
questered into ashes and foot; whereas the same wood, dis-  
tilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is  
resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Elole.*  
**HETEROGENEOUS.** *adj.* [*heteros* and *genos*.] Not kindred;  
opposite or dissimilar in nature.  
I have with great care observed the condition of such *hetero-*  
*geneous* bodies, which I found immerged and included in the  
muds of this fundstone. *Woodward.*  
**HETEROGENEOUS.** *n. f.* [*heteros* and *genos*.] Those whole sha-  
dows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north  
of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.  
To HEV. *v. a.* part. *beven* or *bewed*. [*beapan*, Saxon; *hauwen*,  
Dutch.]  
1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack.  
Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,  
And made such way that *bew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*  
I had purpose  
Once more to *bew* thy target from thy brawn,  
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
He was *bew* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*  
One Vane was so grievously *bew*, that many thousands have  
died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*  
2. To chop; to cut.  
Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:  
Oh! I could *bew* up rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakespeare.*  
He from deep wells with engines water drew,  
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *bew*. *Dryd. Fables.*  
3. To fell, as with an axe.  
He that depends  
Upon your favours, twims with fins of lead,  
And *bews* down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,  
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength,  
Must by the roots be *bew* up yet ere night. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
Yet shall the axe of justice *bew* him down,  
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*  
He from the mountain *bewing* timber tall,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,  
And *bew* down all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*  
4. To form or shape with an axe.  
Thou hast *bewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *bewed*  
him out a sepulchre on high. *Is. xxii. 16.*  
Nor is it so proper to *bew* out religious reformation by the  
sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *K. Ch.*  
This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long  
valley that seems *bew* out on purpose to give its waters a pas-  
sage amidst so many rocks. *Addison on Italy.*  
Next unto bricks are preferred the square *bewn* stone. *Mert.*  
5. To form laboriously.  
The gate was adamant; eternal frame!  
Which, *bew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,  
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*  
I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing  
old works than *bewing* out new. *Pope to Swift.*  
HEWER. *n. f.* [*from bew*.] One whose employment is to cut  
wood or stone.  
At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourcore  
thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
HEXAGON. *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French; *hex* and *gonia*.] A figure  
of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that  
can be added to each other without any interstice; and there-  
fore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.  
HEXAGONAL. *adj.* [*from hexagon*.] Having six sides or cor-  
ners.  
As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexa-*  
*gonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and  
baffard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
HEXAGONY. *n. f.* [*from hexagon*.] A figure of six angles.  
When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagony*, or hexangular

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cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were ma-  
thematically? *Bramb. against Hobbs.*  
HEXAMETER. *n. f.* [*hex* and *metron*.] A verse of six feet.  
The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English he-  
roick.  
HEXANGULAR. *adj.* [*hex* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six  
corners.  
*Hexangular* sprigs or shoots of crystal, of various sizes,  
some clear, and others a little soiled. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
HEXAPOD. *n. f.* [*hex* and *podis*.] An animal with six feet.  
I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the  
greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten  
in America. *Ray on the Creation.*  
HEXASTICK. *n. f.* [*hex* and *stichos*.] A poem of six lines.  
HEV. *interj.* [*from high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual  
exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei*.  
Shadwell from the town retires,  
To bless the wood with peaceful lyric;  
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*  
HEYDAY. *interj.* [*for high day*.] An expression of frolic and  
exultation, and sometimes of wonder.  
Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee,  
Thou spend'st such *heyday* wit in praising him. *Shakespeare.*  
'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,  
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*! *Eludibras, p. i.*  
HEYDAY. *n. f.* A frolic; wildness.  
At your age  
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,  
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
HEYDEGIVES. *n. f.* A wild frolic dance.  
But friendly fairies met with many graces,  
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring night  
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*  
HIATION. *n. f.* [*from hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping.  
Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open his  
mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment  
of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the  
lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
HIATUS. *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]  
1. An aperture; a breach.  
Those *hiatus*'s are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the  
abyss below open into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*  
2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to  
a final vowel.  
The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than  
in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the  
cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus*  
itself. *Pope.*  
HIBERNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the Winter.  
This star should rather manifest its warming power in the  
Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in his *hiber-*  
*nal* conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *n. f.* [*corrupted*, I fancy, from his *gl*  
*doctus*, this or here is the learned man. Used by jugglers  
of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays  
fast and loose.  
An old dull sot, who told the clock  
For many years at Bridewell dock,  
At Westminster and Hicks's hall,  
And *hiccius doctus* play'd in all;  
Where, in all governments and times,  
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Eludibras, p. iii.*  
HICCOUGH. *n. f.* [*hiccup*, Danish.] A convulsion of the sto-  
mach producing fobs.  
So by an abbey's skeleton of late  
I heard an echo supererogate  
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,  
As if she had the *hiccup* o'er and o'er. *Cleveland.*  
Sneezing cureth the *hiccup*, and is profitable unto women  
in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccup* follows, with  
vomiting and nausea. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
To HICCUGH. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To fob with con-  
vulsion of the stomach.  
To HICKUP. *v. n.* [*corrupted from hiccup*.] To fob with a  
convulsed stomach.  
Quoth he, to bid me not to love,  
Is to forbid my pulse to move,  
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up.  
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hiccup*. *Eludibras, p. ii.*  
HICKWALL. *n. f.* A bird. *Ansforth.*  
HID. *part. pass. of hide.*  
HIDDEN. *part. pass. of hide.*  
Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renowned on earth;  
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*  
Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;  
God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope's Epist.*  
To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*. [*hiden*,  
Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or  
knowledge.  
Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shak.*  
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His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels  
of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates,  
And seeks his *hidden* springs, and fears his nephews fates. *Dr.*  
Thus the fire of gods and men below:  
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*  
The sev'nal parts lay *hidden* in the piece;  
Th' occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*  
Then for my corps a homely grave provide,  
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*  
Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er  
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*  
With what astonishment and veneration may we look into  
our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and  
knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection? *Addison.*  
The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses,  
puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a  
greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*  
Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head  
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart  
Is filled with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye *hid*; to be concealed.  
A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at  
work in a wood, to help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*  
Our bolder talents in full view display'd;  
Your virtues open fairest in the shade:  
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,  
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,  
Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*  
HIDE AND SEEK. *n. f.* A play in which some hide themselves,  
and another seeks them.  
The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide*  
and seek in his hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
HIDE. *n. f.* [*hides*, Saxon; *haude*, Dutch.]  
1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.  
The trembling weapon past  
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd  
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*  
Pisistratus was first to graft their hands,  
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. The human skin: in contempt.  
Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!  
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakef.*  
His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs  
Cleaves to his back; a famis'd face he bears. *Dryden.*  
3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *hida*, bar-  
barous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Ansforth.*  
One of the first things was the perfecting of the Winchester  
book, being a more particular inquisition than had been before  
of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest,  
and how they were holden. *Watson.*  
HIDEBOUND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]  
1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard  
to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up  
or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by  
poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or  
a surfeit. *Parriers Dict.*  
2. [*In trees*.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give  
way to the growth.  
A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open  
without somewhat put into it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Like fainted *hidebound* trees, that just have got  
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*  
3. Harsh; untractable.  
And still the harsher and *hidebound*,  
The damfels prove, become the fonder. *Eludibras, p. ii.*  
4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ansforth.*  
HYDEOUS. *adj.* [*hideus*, French.] Horrible; dreadful;  
shocking.  
If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Pro-  
teus, every form should have been made *hideous*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Thou echo'st me,  
As if there were some monster in thy thoughts,  
Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
I fled, and cry'd out death!  
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd  
From all her caves, and back rebounded death. *Milton.*  
Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;  
Her curling snakes with hissings form return;  
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden's An.*  
'Tis forced through the hiatus of the sea with  
such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible dis-  
order, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and  
amazing noise. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
HIDEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in  
a manner that shocks.  
To welcome the condition of the time;  
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,  
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

# HIE

This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but  
the sense is intelligible. *Callier's Defence.*  
HIDEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from hideus*.] Horribleness; dreadful-  
ness; terrour.  
HIDER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] He that hides.  
To HIE. *v. n.* [*hiezan*, Saxon.]  
1. To hasten; to go in haste.  
When they had mark'd the changed skies,  
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*.  
*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 2.*  
In a fair moon-shine night thither he *hies* to dig it up.  
*Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*  
My will is even this,  
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakespeare.*  
Well, I will *hie*,  
And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shak. Ju. Cæs.*  
Some to the shores do fly,  
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;  
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
The snake no sooner hilt,  
But virtue heard it, and away she *hies*. *Craspaw.*  
Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,  
Accurs'd, and in a curst hour, he *hies*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree  
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*  
The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*  
2. It was anciently used with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now  
almost obsolete in all its uses.  
Auster spy'd him;  
Cruel Auster thither *hies* him. *Craspaw.*  
HIERARCH. *n. f.* [*hierarch*, and *ἀρχή*; *hierarque*, Fr.] The  
chief of a sacred order.  
Angels, by imperial summons call'd,  
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,  
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
HIERARCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, French; from *hierarch*.]  
Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.  
HIERARCHY. *n. f.* [*hierarchie*, French, from *hierarch*.]  
1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings;  
Out of the *hierarchies* of angels shewn,  
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes  
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*  
These the supreme king  
Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule,  
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Jehova, from the summit of the sky,  
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,  
The world survey'd.  
The blessed of mortal wights, now questionable the high-  
est faint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began to be so importuned,  
that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to  
her. *Hawel's Vocal Forest.*  
2. Ecclesiastical establishment.  
The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of  
Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*  
While the old levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of  
the ministerial office to slay the sacrifices. *South.*  
Consider what I have written, from regard for the church  
established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift.*  
HIEROGLYPH. *n. f.* [*hieroglyph*, French; *hieros*, sacred,  
*glyphos*, to carve.]  
1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hiero-*  
*glyphics* were used before the alphabet was invented.  
This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental  
affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones,  
when her nest was set on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life.  
*Wilkins's Dædalus.*  
The first writing they used was only the single pictures and  
gravings of the things they would represent, which way of  
expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*  
Between the statues obelisks were plac'd,  
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*  
2. The art of writing in picture.  
No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and conse-  
quently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign those  
animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*  
HIEROGLYPHICAL. *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the  
HIEROGLYPHICK. *n. f.* Emblematy; expressive of  
some meaning beyond what immediately appears.  
In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban  
marble. *Sandys's Travels.*  
Th' Egyptian serpent figures time,  
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;  
If my affection thou would'st win,  
First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin.  
The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*,  
which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradi-  
tion,